which were planted the greater number of the batteries which me well down the British Light Clavalry, as they charged along the slope which leads gently toward the ford on the road to Teborgoun. The ford is exached through a tolerably wide opening, which separates the French position from that of the Piedmonters, who occupied the hights immediately under the village of Kamsra, extending a short distance to the right. The valley still further right, which is traversed by the Wortunzoff-road, leading on to Baidar, was defended by the Turks. The three armies occupied a chain of eminences forming a temi-circle drawn from Inkermann to the sea, and embracing Balaklaya and the piain within its two wings—or, in other and the plain within its two wings—or, in other words, just the position taken up by Liprandi last autumn. The French divisions were encamped on the tep of the bills: between these hills rans the road leading up to Macketzie's Farm, and crossing the river in the valley by a stone bridge, for the protection of which a small redeath had been thrown up in front. which a small redeath had been thrown up in front. This tete depont was, on the night of the 18th inst., guarded by the 20th of the line. The Piedmontese had batteries regularly fertified on all the hights over-tooking the ford on the road to Chorgoum, and had the upper end of the valley completely within their range. On the other side of the river, on the top of a hill, similar in every respect to those I have been describing, they had on the same night an outpost composed of two companies of infantry, for whose greater security, considering their distance from their own lines, a small entrenchment had been their own lines, a small entrenchment had been

A peloton of Chassenrs d'Afrique went out to patro during the night, and on the other side of the river fal-into an ambuscade and were all made prisoners excepinto an ambuscade and were all made prisoners except two men, who escaped and gave the alarm; but aven this was treated as one of the ordinary incidents of night-duty in the presence of the enemy. About an hour before daybreak the French scatinels in front of the bridge thought they could perceive snadows gliding past them in the darkness, and fired. There was no seply, and sience deep as death followed; about the same time a few shots were heard from the hid occupied by the Pedmonters outpost, but as the name; stillness. by the Piedmontere outpost, but as the utmost stillness prevailed afterward on every side no precautions were taken, till just as the first streak of light made were taken, till just as the first strenk of light inside the life visible in the horizon, a sharp fire was opened from a party of skintaishers against the fore de post, and a regular asseult made upon the Sardialan picket. General della Marnora was already on the ground, and sent a battalion of bersaglieri to re-tenforce the post, so that they might detend themselves till the troops could be got under arms, and the necessary arrangements unde. When the reenforcements arrived half the picast was already hers de combact, and the asseilants were up on the parameter of the little reducibilities were up on the parameter of the little reducibilities were up on the parameter of the little reducibilities down into them. For Aers de combat, and the assailants were up on the parapet of the little redoubt tiring down into them. To
prolong the conflict here would only have caused a
useless massacre, and the Sardinians consequently
withdrew behind an epoulement on the other side of
the river, near the aqueduct, and there defended themselves till the day broke clearly, and the attack because general. On the side of the French the the deport was assailted in great force, and carried very
soon after the enemy's first showing himself on the
ground, notwithstanting the heroic resistance of the greand, notwithstanding the neroic resistance of the 20th Regiment of the line, which in one battalion alone lest twelve officers. The bridge was now occaalone lost tweive officers. The bridge was now occu-pied, two batteries of artilery were broacht across so as to sweep the road leading between the two hights toward Baiaklavs, and a strong column was pushed on to the assault and moneted the declivity. Strange to say, although General Pelissier had received full warning the previous night, he refused to believe in an attack until it actually commenced, and consequently no dispositions were made and nobody was ready. The Russians had already reached the crest of the hill, while the French were still askeep many officers were awakened by the roundshot pas-ing through their tents; a sergeant had his head take off while writing the orders of the day for the division At this critical moment two battalions alone of the 21 Regiment of Zouwes held the whole assaulting column in check, and centested the ground inch by inch till they were forced back upon their own tests. In the meantime the alarm was sounding, the troops got into order, the artillery into position, and a vigoous easet drove the Russians down the declivity, leav ing it covered with their dead and wounded.

All this, it will be remembered, occurred in the gray of the morning, which the smoke of the action converted into something like positive darkness, leaving everybody as yet in complete ignorance as to the force they had to contend with, or the dangers they had to bear. In the shore pause which followed, however, and during which both sides prepared for a renewal of the structure the structure out from behind the hills. the struggle, the sun came out from behind the hills the smoke rose, and the valley of the Chernaya lay be the smoke rose, and the valley of the thermys by de-fore us like a picture. The tract of table land lying at the foot of the Mackenzie hights was covered with masses of cavalry, infantry, and artillery. About 30 gans were ranged in a crescent catside the bridge, and thandered unceasingly against the French position. On the hill from which the Fledmontese picket On the hill from which the Productionse picker had been driven were crowds of men round a battery of field artillery, which fired incessarily though against what I could never clearly make out. I must not forget to mention, however, that they had previously shelled two battalion of Tarke encamped in the hollow near the Woronzoff road and forced them to retire. This retrograde moves the other production of the whole of encamped in the holow bear the workness read and forced them to retire. This retrograde movement was the only part the latter bore in the whole affair; but it is right to add they were under arms already, in case the positions had been attacked. The Picemontese were drawn up in line behind a small eminence close to the ford on the Chorgoun road, and their batteries on the highs to the right were vigorously replying to the Russian fire; the three divisions of French, Camoux, Erbillon, and Francheux were under arms, front line a little way back from the brow of the hill, and a great number of Zouaves were lying down in shelter behind a small ridg. Below on the plain, along the below on which the English light horse died so gallantly last Winter, every turb beneath their feet a solder's sepulchre, were ranged the English and French cavalry, squadron after squadron extending back nearly to the Furkish redoubts, ready to act in case the enemy should force the Pictunourses position and attempt to debench upon the open ground behind. The pennons of the Lancers fluttered gaily in iong lines in the fresh carrier, breeze, and when the san rose high in the Lancers fluttered gaily in long lines in the fresh meraing breeze, and when the can rose high in glory, and poured down his roys fell on the plain, rosking searlet look redder, and steel and brass brighter and more resplendent, gilding the hill-lops, brighter and more resplendent, gliding the hill-type, making the tents glitter, and rolling smoke and mist in great packs up the valley toward lukermann, the arche became one of passing spicador as well as of passing interest. We looked in breathless anxiety for the renewal of the conflict. The combatants had taken breath—their blood was up, for hundreds on both sides lay already stark and stiff on the river-side around the bridge, and the artillery evidently was simply playing an interfule till the curtain rose upon another act in the trazedy. simply playing an interfule another act in the tragedy.

We were not kept long waiting. From behind the cloud of smoke which naturally hung around the Ruscloud of smoke which had trially dung around the Russian batteries came two large columns of the enemy, marching in quick time, about 200 yards apart and exactly parallel, a short distance from the river, and in a line with the bank. As they wound and twisted, mounted and descended, following the inequalities in the ground in long compact masses, their bayonets glasting in the smallight, they looked exactly like two the ground in levig compact masses, their bayonets glancing in the sunlight, they looked exactly like two huge serpents creoping rapidly along, their scales glistening, and their prey in sight. On arriving within about eight hundred yards of the ford, one naticed, and the other turned off abruptly toward the river. It was evident they were about to assail the French position more to the right, on the side next the Sardmians. On reaching the water some passed on small bridges hastly thrown over, the rest forded, and on gaining this side the column broke into loose order, and pushed on toward the canal or squeduct, which rises within an embankment at the very foot of the hill. Before reaching it they had to traverse about two hundred yards of smooth green sward; they were no longer exposed to the French arthiery, because the guns could not be depressed sufficiently to reach them, but they had their flank turned to that of the Piedmoatese, who had got the range to an inch, and fired with an accuracy little short of marvelous. The boad of the column had barely come up dripping from the water when had barely come up dripping from the water when they found themselves in the mids of a storm of round shot, grape, and shell, beat upon reloadessly, unrelat-ingly, mowing them down by the score, and covering the survivors with elsy and gravet. But I must do these survivors justice, and say that they bore up right gallantly, marched firmly conward and upward, cassed the sunsi though the water was breast high passed the canal though the water was breast high, passed the canal though the water was breast high, passed to the hill, though here every wound was mertal, for all who fell rolled helplessly downward mote the aqueduct and were instantly drowned; but at last halted, turned, and fled-never stopping till they reached the river, when they got shelter under the banks and among the old willows. An officer remained for some time alone on the declivity, vainly arging them to follow him Reconfer ements now came up from the second column Reconforcements now came up from the second column, they re-formed, but again in loose open order, or rather no order at all, for they marched exactly like a flock of sheep. This was done evidently so that they might present less mass for the artillery to play upon; but it was a great mistake, as will be seen afterward. This time they displayed more pluck and resolution; they fell to be sure by the dones, but they never wavered ner faltered, elimbed on slowly and laboriously, and at last reached the crest of the hill, and came out on the level. When the head of the column attained this point, the Zonaves, who were tying down behind the ridge on the Randan left, jumped up and ran off to join the main body, posted near the artillery on the centur of the plateau, and at the same moment the whole of the French, the posted near the artiflery on the center of the passen, and at the same moment the whole of the French, the artiflery included, retired about a hundred yards before the advancing enemy. The firing had esseed except broken and puny sile-firing from the assilance, who new, unable to form in line, and mixed up in de-

order, doubtless perceived they should have either mounted in lise, or halted and deployed before coming out on the open ground above. For some moments I thought the French were about to give way and retreat, and the Russians become masters of the hight, but I was soon convinced of my mistake. One could see them it is true, falling back on all sides, and closing up into a small round mass, but in the twinking of an eye this mass opened out like a fan, two black lines shot from it on each side across the plateau, the center closed undivided itself, and the next moment a sheet of flame broke from the whole line, followed by a cloud of smoke, and the crash of the musketry fell on our ears in a long, continuous, unfailering whirr, like the roar of a waterfall, drowned every second by the mightier thunder of the artillery, fell on our ears in a long, continuous, unfaitering whirr, like the roar of a waterfall, drowned every second by the mightier thunder of the artillery, which had made haif a wheel to the right, and raked the crest of the hill with a tempest of grape. Strongly as one's sympathies might be engaged for the French, it was impossible to repress for the moment a sentiment of pity as one looked upon the crowd of Russiars looming out through the smoke, as it rolled across them, feebly returning the fire, unable to advance, afraid to retreat, ten thousand deaths in front—ten thousand more behind—help and hope nowhere. They pansed for a few seconds, seemed to hesitate, but were speedly relieved from all embarrassment as to the course they should pursue by the advance of the French, whose cheer rang merrily through the morning air as they leveled their bayonets and rushed to the charge. The Russians gave one "Hurrah, as if they intended to come up to the scratch, but instead of suiting the action to the word, they wheeled about and flung themselves down the hillside in complete disorder, the Sardinian artillery again playing upon them as before. Some hundreds threw down their arms and surrendered to the French, sooner than run the gauntiet once more across the aqueduct and the river. The remnant of the column got ander cover on the other side of the stream, and remained there for some minutes, until two battalions of Fredmontesc came out uron the plan, and throwing out skirmisters adme minutes, untiltwo battalions of Piedmontese cam some minutes, untiltwo bartalions of Fredmontesc came out upon the plain, and throwing out skirmisters advanced upon the river. The Russians now retured in haste, and not in very good order, skirmishing as they went, until they reached the high ground on which their cavalry and the reserve of their artillery were stationed. During the pursuit the Fredmontess made some prisoners. The moment was propitious for a charge of cavalry, who might have cut them up consisters.

Major Grovac, the second on the Sardinian major, accordingly brought down their four squad-rons, but the colonel objected to charge in face of the Russian cavalry force, fully five thousand in number, miless he were supported by French or Loglish. A message was accordingly sent to Gen. Maurice, the French general commanding the cavalry, requesting him to push forward a body of his men in the rear of the Piedmontese, but he declined, afleging that he had positive orders not to pursue, having returned a similar answer to a similar request on the part of Gen. Erbillon, who commanded on the hights. This is ex-traordinary, but time, and the only thing one can sa-about it is to express a hope that there was some goo reason for it not visible at first sight. The greater part of the Russian artillery now retired, followed up for a short distance by the French Chasseurs de Vincennes. The cavalry then advanced in an immense line, forming a crescent, from out of which issued three guns, which fired away to protect the retreat, till the last column had wound its weary way up the road to Mackeonie's Farm or disappeared among the hills toward Chimbion.

Nothing now remained but to visit the field of hatvultures, and were removing everything portable. It see ne which presented itself on the banks of the rive below the canal, was something fearful beyond d scription, much more fearful than the ordinary horro of a buttle-field. The canal itself was cheked with dead—most of whom had doubtless failen into it living, after rolling down the bill-side, and found repose is its muddy waters—broken muskets, bags of brend. cartridges; one dark red stain on the while chalk gravel, often alone marked the spot where the me first fell, and in a moment afterward tumbled back t first fell, and in a moment afterward tumbled back to perdition. Many had fallen after scrambling up to the brink of the aqueduct, and ere they had time to cross it, and if not caught in the bushes, rolled into the plain, breaking their bones in the descent, and lay there as we passed, shricking in agony, and implering us to kill them and thus put an end to their suffering. Never did eye rest upon humanity in forms so mutilated, defaced, and disfigured as these unhappy wietches, who lay writhing there in their bloody rags, their faces so plastered over with gore and dust that neither wife nor mother would ever have recognized son or husband in those hiceous masses of mortality. Some, but they were a small minority, sought to drag themselves to the shade of the few bushes that skirted the river; some sought to hide their heads from the fery heat of the midday sun under their beaches than salrond the river; some songer to fideled their heads from the flery heat of the midday sun under their tattered garments, and others say with faces up-turned and glassity, their limbs still trembling in the last quiver, and the flee already burrowing in their wounds. Men shot down by any sort of missile, and last quiver, and the measurement of missile, and lying where they fell, gory and mutilated though they may be, is a sight to which one soon gets habituated, but wounded men who have been rolled over a rough soil, and their bones brosen in their progress, is one of those sights that one rarely witnesses, and which who have been received by the progress. who has once seen it never wishes to see more he who has once seen it never wishes to see more. On toward the bridge the dead lay thicker and thicker. On the banks of the river about it, and in the river itself, they were "heaped and piled," mostly fine men in the prime of life—many with a ricax grognard air, which be spoke long years of service. Nearly every one had a brandy bottle, either actually in his hand, or lying near him or broken under him in his fail. I was riding with a Polish officer, who conversed with a great many of the wounded, who informed as that large quantities of brandy had been served out to the soldiers before the brandy had been served out to the soldiers before the action, except the artillerymen. There were a great many small platforms lying about, some resembling adders with the rungs very slings attached to each end, as bridges to be thrown across the aqueduct. The great majority, however, passed without them. The Zouaves had made a genpassed without them. The Zonaves had made a general collection of crosses, relies and medals, and retailed them to visitors, in addition to which pickings from the dead bodies, they made small collections of money from the persons of the wounded, managing dexterously to extract it from the inside of the trousers close to the knee, where the Russian soldiers generally earry their money, while pretending to examine into the nature of their wounds, thus avoiding this part of the sufferes. amine into the nature of their wounds, thus avoiding giving any mental pain to the sufferers. Some very fine rifles, quite new, and now seen for the first time, were found on the field, but were instantly taken possession of by the military authorities, and the sale prohibited. Judging from what I saw myself, and from comparing notes with others, and without being able to say how many bodies may be in the aqueduct, I should say the number left on the field was fifteen hundred; the usual calculation is that twice as many are wounded as are killed, and that twice as many are wounded as are killed, an this, with between five and six hundred prisoners, no wounded, taken by the French and Piedmoutes would make the total loss of the Russians little abo would make the total loss of the Russians little short of 5,000 men hors de combat. The divisions engaged were the 5th, 7th, 12th and 17th, most of them belonging to different corps d'armée. One had never been under fire before, and had made a rapid march from Raktschai Serai, and rested eight hours before the attack. One man, who fell high upon the hill-side, assured us that he was in the last battalion of the reserve, and that every single soldier had been sent down from the bights; so that had we pursued them we might have gained the Mackenzie plateau along with them, and held it. Prince Gorchakoff commanded in chief, and Gsn. Martmaioff the assenting columns. The whole force, including cavsaulting columns. The whole force, including cav-alry and artillery, is calculated at 60,000 men. There

rere 60 guns in the field.

There were only ten or twelve officers left on the round, which proves that a great number must have een carried off in the retreat. The Piedmontese have There which proves that a great manual provided in the retreat. The Pledmontese have lost 300 men killed and wounded, among others, Gen. Monte Vecchio, commanding one of the brigades, who was shot through the bedy, and was not expected to though yesterday. The French have about nrvive through yesterday. The French have about 100 men hers de combat.

I was standing at the bridge while the French were

collecting the wounded from the other side and placing them in the ambulances. The Russians could see perfectly well what they were about from the Mackenzie hights, and nevertheless and the barbarity to fire from one of their batteries right into the crowd on the road. A scene of great confusion ensued; the ambulance multis galacted off causing the wounce if her were mules galloped off, causing the wounced they were carrying to shrick with pain. It was little short of a miracle that no one was hurt by the shot, which I am told after my departure continued to be fired at inter-vals during the whole day.

Correspondence of The London Times.

CAME ON THE CHERNAYA, Aug. 17, 1855.

Although not quite so obstinate and sanguinary as the battle of Inkermann, which this affair resembled in many points, it was a pitched battle. The Russians, as in the battle of Inkermann gave up maneuvering, and confided entirely in the valor of their troops. The essential difference was in the manner of fighting. At the battle of Inkerman the great mass of the Russians fell under the file firing and the bayocets of the infantry, while on the Chernaya it was the guns which did the greatest execution. Most of the wounded and dead showed frightful traces of roundshot, grape, shell, and canister, so that as a battlefield one could scarcely imagine anything more terrible. Nearly all the wounds were on the legs and the bead. On the banks of the aqueduct particularly the sight was appalling; the Russians when scaling the em-CAMP ON THE CHERNAYA, Aug. 17, 1855. the banks of the aqueduct particularly the sight was appalling; the Russians when scaling the em-bankment of the aqueduct were taken to flank by the Sardinian batteries, and the dead and wound rolled down the embankment, sometimes more than 20 feet in hight. The French made every possible dispatch to collect the wounded. They were laid on

he open space about the bridge until the ambalances arrived. While there the Russians, who could see plainly that the French were engaged in bringing help to their own wretched countrymen, said-nly began to open with their guns upon them, repeating the barbarous practice which they had already offen arriver above to the traces. the berbarous practice which they had already often previously shown to the troops. A gentleman who was with me at the moment, and who speaks Russian, asked one of the poor fellows who was trying to trudge along with deep flesh wounds on both his thighs, what he thought of the behavior of the Bushinghs. thighs, what he thought of the behavior of the sains in firing among their own wounded! He saswered. "They are accustomed to beat us when we "are with them, and there is no wonder that they "should try to ill-treat us when we are on the point "of escaping their power."

According to the account of the prisoners, and judg-

ing from the strape on the shoulders of the wounded and dead, three divisions were engaged in the actual attack—the 5th of the 2d corps daring the sectual Paniutin), la ely arrived from Poland, under the axim-mans of General Wrange: the 12th division of the 4th corps darmée (Osten-Sackene), formerly under the command of General Liprandi, now under General Martiholen; and the 17th division of the 5th corps darmée (Liprandi's under Major-General Wassiclossky. The prisoners say that even the reserves took part in the action. I saw a soldier who said he belonged to the last battalion of the reserves, who said that before the hattle began Gorchakoff, who commanded in person, had a letter of the Emperor read before them, in which he expressed a hope that they would prove as valorous as last year when they took om the strape on the shoulders of the wound would prove as valorous as last year when they took the hights of Balaklava, and then there was a large distribution of brandy. Not a soldier I saw who had not his bottle lying empty near him, and good-sized bottles they were too. This brandy distribution was, however, only for the infantry, whom they wished to excite to madness. The artillery got only the usual

rations.

Avo. 18 — The attack has not been renewed, and the French have been for the last two days busy in bringing up the wounded Russiaus, and burying the dead. Up to yesterday evening 1,800 wounded and prisoners have been brought in. The number of dead, of whom I have not heard any official estimate cannot be less than from 1,200 to 1,500. Of course the bridge and the banks of the aqueduct are the spots most crowded with them. The 1-tter is quite encked up crowded with them. The 1-ster is quite shoked up with them, so that it has been forbidden to water the horses from it for fear it should be injurious to their

The French had three divisions engaged: the Divi-The Sarcinians had only one division engaged—the Division Trotti—and suffered very little loss—a few hundred men.

hundred men.

According to the account of the prisoners, most of them came from Bakshiseral, and they had to attack without resting after their march. They had all large quantities of bread in their foraging sacks hung across eir shoulders, but no knapsacks.

THE ADVANCE ON MALAKOFF. The Monitour publishes the following fron General

"CRIMEA, August 1410 o'clock P. M. In the course of last might we carried an emous-cade on the glacts of Malakoff. 500 Russians made a sortic for the purpose of resaking it but they were brilliantly repulsed with a loss of about 100 men. The work has been turned against them, and is definitively

REENFORCEMENTS FROM FRANCE.

REENFORCEMENTS FROM FRANCE.

We read in the Course or Marseille of Aug 25:

"We stated yesterday that upward of 600 mea of
the 50th kegiment, in garrison in our city, had volunteered to form part of the contingent which every regiment in France is required to send to the Crimes.

We must add, to the honor of that fine regiment, that
the non-commissioned editors in a body offered to
en'er the contingent as private soldiers. The multary
contacting mashe to gratify the wisbes of these brave somitted into the corps of Zouaves. This announce-ment was received by the 89th with joyous acelsma-tions. The port of La Jouliette presents at this moment a spectacle of extraordinary attinution in consequence of the immense number of pactets moored along the onays. The park of the engineers, distant a few yards from the bosin, is literally covered with masses of pro-jectiles, which are embarked and renewed daily. War from the basin, is iteratly covered with masses of projectiles, which are embarked and renewed daily. War material was never seen before in such quantities at Marseilles. In the month of July 12,000,000 weight of waternel was shipped for the East. In August that amount will be considerably exceeded, and in September 40,000,000 will in all probability be embarked. According to the accounts we have received all the foundries of France are at work day and night casting projectiles, which are forwarded immediately to our city by every possible conveyance. The following vessels are now loading and nearly ready to our to sea:—The sailing vessel Susquehanna is to take out 116 men, as many horses, and material; and the American clipper Mary Ann. 1,200 tuns of material; and the American clipper John Berrin, 300 solaiers and 400 tuns of material. Those three transports are to be towed. The English packet Sarah Sands has already embarked 112 men, as many horses, and 800 tuns of material; the English steamer Napoleon 111, is to convey 110 men, 108 horses, and material; the English packet Kobert Lowe will sail to morrow with English packet Robert Lowe will sail to morrow with English packet Robert Lowe will sail to morrow with troops and projectiles: the magnificent English four-masted steamer City of Baltimore, the English packets Great Northern, Etma, Alhembra, Armenian, and Hammonia. the corvette Infornal, and the French packets Sudy and Assyrien, are all loading for the East; the steam frigate Uloa is to give passage to 1,000 men, to ship between 200 and 300 tuns of materiel, and to tow a transport to the Black Sea; the English steamer Alma is to carry 500 men and some mattered, the English climper Vovager, 600 tuns of materiel: the English clipper Voyager, 600 tans of materiel: the Assertiean clipper Edgard Stringer, 140 men, 108 horses, and 600 tins of materiel: the English steamer Nicholas I, 110 men, 108 horses, and 200 tins of materiel: the clipper Triton, 200 tins of materiel: the American colors al clipper Great Republic, 500 horses and 2,000 tins of materiel: the English sailing frig are Resistance, fitted out as a storeship, 800 soldiers and 600 tins of materiel: this vessel will probably sail to-morrow. The splendid English steamer European is to give passage to 1,200 or 1,500 will probably sail to-morrow.

steamer European is to give passage to 1,200 or 1,500
men and to load 2,000 tune of material. This steamer,
the largest that ever entered our port, throws into the
hada all the surrounding packets. She is longer than the largest that ever entered our port, throws into the shade all the surrounding packets. She is longer than the cipper Great Republic. The steamer Tynemouth and the French steam-packets Byzantine and Assyrien have already left with troops, horses and material. The steam-frigate Orenoque took her departure this morning with 1,000 men of the 1st regiment of the line, having in tow the sailing frigate Zenobie, which had embarked 1,000 men of the same regiment. The 1st and 84th regiments will complete the division of infantry now assembling at the camp at Marisk. The English steamer Emperor, which sailed yesterday for the Fast had on board 200 men, 270 hors is and prothe East, had on board 200 men, 270 horses and pr jectiles. The beautiful English clipper Lady Russe which accompanied the Emperor, carried out 1,20 soldiers and 10 horses. To those vessels should be added the fine steam-packets of the Messageries Impe riales, which give passage twice a week to between 400 and 500 men, and the English steamers Tubal Cain, Toga, Eisk, Cleopatra and others freighted by mer-chants to transport provisions to the East."

LOUIS NAPOLEON TO PELISSIER. The following letter has been published in th

"GENERAL: The fresh victory gained at the Cher "GENERAL: The fresh victory gained at fise there have proves, for the third time since the commencement of the war, the superiority of the allied armies over the enemy in the open field, but if it does honor to the courage of the troops, it evidences no less the good arrangements you had made. Address my congratulations to the army, and receive them also yourself. Tell your brave soldiers, who for more than a year have endured unbeard of fatigues, that the term year have endured unheard of fatigues, that the term of their trials is not far distant. Sevastopoi, I hope, will soon fall beneath their blows, and we're the event delayed, still the Russian army, I know it through information that appears positive, would no longer be able, during the Whiter, to maintain the contest in the Crimeo. This glory acquired in the East has moved your companions in arms here in France; they all burn to have a part in your dangers. Accordingly, with the two-fold object of responding to their noble desires, and of procuring some repose for those who have archieved so much. I have given such orders to the Minister of War, that all the regiments remaining in France may proceed in due succession to relieve in the East others which will return. You know General, how afflicted I have been at being detained away eral, how addicted I have been at being detained away from that army, which has again added to the fame of our eagles; but at this moment my regrets diminish, since you enable me to perceive the speedy and decisive success destined to crown so many heroic

Whereupon, General, I pray God to have you in holy keeping.
Written at the Palace of St. Cloud, August 20, "Narotzos."

OMER PASHA GOING TO ASIA.

Omer Pasha, who has been solemaly invested with the Order of the Bath by Lord Stratford, will lead an army composed of his old heroes of the Danubian e-un-peign, into Asia. This step, we are assured, will be taken at occe, and is probably even now in progress. Few doubted when the distinguished commander of the Turkish army went to Constantinople, that the affairs of Turkish Armenia and the arrangements necessary to of Twkish Armenia and the arrangements necessary render ald in some way to the belonguered garrison Kars would occupy the attention of Omer Pasha and the Turkish Ministry of War. The result we have indicated—the appearance of the Turkish lender on the theater of war in Asia. The latest accounts

from Kars and Erzeroum do not materially change our estimate of the state of the campaign. We hear, indeed, of a strong Russian division mare ing upon Erzeroum, of considerable panic in that city, of the march of B shi-Bazouks, and the throwing up of the march of B shi-Bazouks, and the throwing up of certhworks. From Kars itself we have direct intelligered to the 19th of July. It shows that the garrison were in good spirits, that they had perfect confidence in the defenses of the place, and that they had supplies for ten weeks at least. It also confirms the accounts sent by General Mouravieff of his operations around Kars, unde taken with a view of completing the invertment of the place. At that date ho vever, one read, narrowly watched, it is true, still remained partially oper. It is probable that the Russian troops which were reported to be within three leagues of Exterooff early in August, were the Erivan detachment marching by Toprak-Kaleb through the mountains into the valley of the Aras. This detachment, intended to cover the left dank of Mouravieff's army, is not strong, but sufficiently so, no doubt, to deal with the strong but sufficiently so, no doubt, to deal with the smail force nuder Vely Pasha, which still kept the field. Nevertheless, the operations of the Russians will be attended with great difficulties, so long as Kars, with its strong garrison, remains intact; and as O nor Pasks will have free scope for the energies of his great military takents, he will certainly fine some way either of succoring Kars, or inducing the snowny to return

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT BEVERLY.

HOW INQUESTS ARE GOT ALONG WITH. From Our Own Reporters.

PHILADELPHIA, Toesday, Sept. 11, 1855. The railroad accident at Beverly, about four miles outh of Builington, on Saturday afternoon last, coming as it did upon the heels of the Barlington Railroad Slaughter, and other minor accidents, has had a tendency to increase the excitement of the traveling community, and the farewell of friends as you stop at the stations, is as fervent as though the traveler was about to depart to the sent of war or some other equally hazardous location

Supposing it to be the custom in Jersey, as well as in other States, to hold an inquest for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the death of persons suddenty deprived of life by accident or otherwise, inquiry was made at Burling on and Bevery as to the holding of an inquest upon the body of the Engineer, John Holland. The only information that could be gained was that the remains of Holland had been removed to Camden immediately after his decease. Following on to Camden, Coroner Roberts was consulted, but had received no notice to hold an investigation. He immediately made inquiry at the depot, and was shown the following, which spaks for Reelf:

*New Jerrey, Burinsgion County, -1, Richard D McElvoy, one of the Justices of the Peace of the County of Burimston, Caring as Corner, having notice of the death of John Holland, and having stewed the dead body of the said John Holland, and having stewed the dead body of the said John Holland, and make thought respecting his death, do hereby certify that I on satisfied no gailf attaches to any person or persons by reason of said death, and that a inquest is unnecessar.

**Willingberough Sept. 3, 1853*

Justice of the Peace McElroy having become satisfied that Mr. Holland came to his death by this accident, aloes nor consider it of any importance to inquire into the facts of the breaking of the axie, which had been measoned so long that the flaw was rusted, and consequently the public are not to know whether or John Holland. The only information that could be

consequently the public are not to know wh ot any person is consurable for the accident of Satur-

The fireman, Largdon Thorne, who was badly in-

jured, has been removed to Bordentown. His wounds are not considered dangerous.

The wieck of the engine and trucks has been are not considered dangerous.

The wreck of the engine and trucks has been gathered up and removed to the machine shop of the Company at Bordentown. The following statement of the accident is made by Win. Cook, engineer of the Camden and Amboy Kalrond Company, who was a passenger on the train, and witnessed the transaction:

The line left Ganden at the regular time, and proceeds at its usual speed until about 15 miles beyond the transaction;

The line left Ganden at the regular time and proceeds at its usual speed until about 15 miles beyond the transaction;

the axis of the forward truck of the engine invoke, and time said track left the track by degrees, the whole of it separating itself from the engine or deviring whose is an invoke and to make the said of the track by degrees, the whole of it separating itself from the engine or deviring whose is also before the track and passed to the left, clearing the rails about four feet, and turned over up n its ide, with the head toward Camden and pointing about 10 degrees from right ange to the road. The track when the way-car passed between the overturned outgins and begane car, and stopped with the rear and outpeat the crick, when the way-car passed between the overturned outgins and begane car, and stopped with the rear and outpeat its engine, win its left wheels upon the rail and the right whose above. The front car being its width upon twe left side of the track above a fact in a conting position, but not so much so as to endonger it by upsersing. All the remaining cirs were on the track, and received but a slift shock, except perhaps the one next to the way-car. The most of the passenger, appeared to the satisfied that two one of those casualities that are liable to occur at any time, and a few made it the occasion to abuse the Monopoly. The engineer was very bady but I one as the engineer was very bady but I hope not fetally injured. The conductor and brakeman were slightly injured but none of the passengers. I am happy to add, received the slightest tojury.

The Burlington sufferers are mostly doing well. The remains of Mr. Fish were forwarded to Connecticut on Saturcay.

Mr. Harwood of Charleston, S. C., left for home on the 8th inst. Mrs. GILLESPIE is still alive, but faint hopes of her

recovery are entertained. Mr. THOMAS FINDLAY and LEWIS A. LUKENS OF

Philadelphia are considered to be in a dangerous condition.

The remains of the engineer HOLLAND terred this afterneon, and the locomotives on the railroad were draped in mourning.

AGRICULTURAL.

OHIO STATE FAIR .- Our numerous Western readers should not forget that the Ohio State Agricultural Society hold their grand show this year at Columbus, on the 17th-22d of September. A correspondent, who has done much to promote the cause of improvement in that State, says:

"The Ohio State Board of Agriculture are preparing The Onio state Board of Agriculture are proposed one of the most perfect and extensive exhibitions of the kind ever yet offered in this State. The grounds are beautiful, and stready prepared with unusual accommodations for stock and contributions of manufacture, implements and machinery. An abundance of power will be supplied for machinery in motion, and agriculturalists and artisans from all quarters of the world have been and are invited to compete in this race of

WILD RICE.-Several papers have lately recom mended the cultivation of wild rice, such as grows abundantly in the waters of Minnesota and other northern latitudes. In some places it is very abundant, and the waters are covered with geese and ducks at the time of its opening; and the Indians, too, make a point of gathering a susply, which is done by the squaws, who sail in among the rice-stalks and beat off the grain into the cance.

The lowest point at which we have ever seen this grain is in the North-western Counties of Indiana, on the Kanbakee and Calamie rivers, and it is purety an aquatic plant, never to be found grawing anywhere except in ponds or deep morasces, where it is unapproachable on foot. In this it differs from Carolina rice, which can only be grown upon land that is part of the time dry.

There is also a variety of rice grown at the South upon upland without irrigation, and which produces a arge yield-say from 30 to 60 bushels to the acre.

If any farmers in this region desire to try the cultivation of nice, we advise them to send to Charleston for seed, instead of Minnesota or Lake Superior. In our opinion, the wild rice of those regions is no more worthy the attention of cultivators than the wild oats of California; because we have already better va-

The grains of the wild rice are small and black, with s very thick husk, which it would be almost impossible to separate from the kernel. There is but one road purpose that we can see in introducing wild rice into this vicinity, and that is to get a growth started in some of our swamps that would make good forage to cattle and furnish grain for wild birds. And this yould have its objections—the cattle would be tempted into the mire and the boys to go a gunning when they had better be at work.

The fact that Indians gather and eat wild rice, does not extended it to the farmer as worthy of cultivation.

Home Made Guano.—Messra. Ingham & Bessley have established a manufactory at Goshen, N. J., comprising a steam-mill, and complete apparatus for crushing, drying, &c., the "king crabs" that abound upon our sea coast, and have heretofore been considered as nearly worthless. These crabs are pulversed, and absorbents and deodorizers added to preserve the substance from decomposition. Crabs, in a crude state, have long been used by Cape May farmers with great success. This preparation, however,

being finer, will act with greater facility, and require | fanaticism. This last quality, however, appears to much smaller quantities, as it contains some of the most valuable constituents of guane, and will bear transportation, as it can be kept any length of time. We have no doubt that many of the products of the ses which are worthless in a crude state, could be manufactured into valuable fertilizers at an expense within reach of farmers, and still profitable to the

mannfacturers. GRAPES,-Reader, did you ever plant a vine ! Two years ago I planted four Isabellas, and now they are loaded with a rich profusion of fruit, and present a pleasing and most gratifying appearance; splendid bunches which will weigh nearly one pound, now hanging upon the vires, already in purple hues which almost tempt all beholders to regale themselves with this cesirable fruit, even before it has fully attained its

These vines are the admiration of all who have seen them, and simply prove that the occupant of every house in our City, if he hat the disposition, might grow more of this delightful fruit than his family

ould consume.

I planted these vines at an expense of \$1.25, and arcse Iplanted these vines at an expense of \$1.25, and arose an hour earlier in the morning when they required attention. On wash days the somewise were saved and applied to their roots. Last Fail two barrels of blood were obtained from the butcher, a trench dug around the roots, the blood poured in and covered up, which has been rich food for them ever since. Now for the result: Last year I gathered over 30 he of Grapes, equal to Underhill's, worth to my family itsd. per lib—\$5.621, From a careful estimate by counting the hundres of the present crop, \$5.00 million and to over 200 hb. at last year's prices, worth \$56.25-10. My yard is 20 by 40 feet; beside these vines, it contains four apricot trees, peach, dwarf pears, Lawton blackberries, and the usual varieties of dowers rose bushes, &c. Who would not be willing to be called an entonsisst, as I have been for devoting be called an entacsiast, as I have been for devoting too mornings before breakfast in cultivating these fruits. Who can show so small a yard in our City better cultivated ! And who, after reading these statistics, will not go and plant a vice. AS AMATEUR

HARVESTING CORN. - People are anxious about the Crope," and with good reason, for scarcity and high prices bear with crushing weight upon multitudes of men, women and children. We may talk and speculate to no great purpose, but there is one field of effort demanding immediate attention-I mean the Corn-field. Comparatively it matters little how the market stands for "Extra Genesco," but the food for the midion is to be looked after. Indian Corn as a healthful and nutritious article of food is scarcely secondary to wheat itself, and estimated by the amount consumed and the variety of purposes it sub-serves it is incomparably our most valuable crop. More than any other it suffers from waste and neglect Is barvesting.

The first great error is in letting it stand too long

before cutting it. No matter whether it is " fit to out" or not, be sare and out it before hard frosts come; and we should watch the indications of their coming with reatest care. Corn untouched with from the greatest care. Corn untouched with frost, though but stightly glazed, if our and laid even at the butes, bound time and set up in small wacks well bound about the tops, will generally ripen up and larder and be very valuable both for grain and stalks. Corn should never be drawneouf and set upon grass, nor should it be put in any place where there is not a free circulation of air. It will stand better if set up in the field where it grew than it will after it has been loaded and unleased. Core this year is late, and it will not do to unleaced. Core this year a severe frost the same wait for it to rinen. After a severe frost the same vitiated, and it is difficult to save either the corn or salks. Last year, when I cut my corn there were many soft ears, but I busked them and spread them. Sin in a dry, arry place, and all made good, sweet corn if to goind. Let farmers make all accessary arround the good. corn fit to grind. Let farmers make an access
rangements for help and harvest their corn of
delay, and take pood ears of it, stalks and all.
It is a crime to let any stag go to waste.

a negligence very common in our management of the corn crop, which there are many reasons for hoping

Pearl Creek, N.Y., Aug. 31, 1803. AUGH T. BROOKS.
How Much Seed do Parmens Pur on an Acre !-As the time for seeding draws near, it may not be inapprepriate to ask the question: How much seed de farmers use, or rather waste, for it is my opinion that nearly one-half of the seed wheat sown is a dead loss. The following table, prepared with care, will give as idea, and may lead to some good if properly studied It should be premised, however, that an acre contains 43,560 square feet, and 4,840 square yards. The foilowing table shows the number of grains sown upon an acre, and upon the foot and yard

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

We do not pretend to keep page with the musical publications of the various American houses, for the simple reason that to record all the "sheet-music" trifles would be as empty a task as noting apon magazine paragraphs. As a general rule in all art, literary, lyrical or plastic, to execute properly a small thing presupposes the ability to do a large thing well. Hence the sheet-music, as a class, betrays raw hands, and a determination to rush into print without the years which even genius requires to qualify itself to appear. nobly and fruitfully before the public. Up to this time there is no music publisher in this country who sets about giving original musical works to all their integrity, as do the great houses of Europe. The publication is almost restricted to fugitive pieces. Latterly, however, we perceive a little change for the better. Mesers. Hall have recently issued some excellent piano arrangements by Mr. Wallace, of standard pieces, in which the expressive qualities of the instruent are displayed by that eminent master witho flasby, peddling title-pages—the very mountebankery of Art. Mr. Scharfenberg may also be indicated for the excellence of some of his publications, Mr. Horace Waters, likewise, has recently joined the publishing department, having Mr. Baker-Julien's leader-as editor. Schuberth & Co. have in New-York a branch of their Eurepean house, with any quantity of European publications of a classic order among their latest works is a Pocket Musical Dic tionary, technical and biographical, extremely handy for reference, and, as far as we may judge by a glance, written without fear or favor. Among the cendidates for composition we perceive the name of Mr. J. Hilton Jones, on the publications of Mr. N. Richardson, Boston; T. Gordon and Newman & Ivison, New-Yorks In these are included a treatise on thorough-base for self-instruction. We think any self-instruction in such a severe and profound science will not avail. We have received from Mr. Ouver Disson of Boston, a catalogue of his publications, by which it appears that e has just completed the piano-works of Beethoven in two large volumes—the most expensive undertaking of the kind yet ventured upon by any publisher in this country. The engraving of this is unexceptionably beautiful. Mr. Ditson has also printed some entire operas and masses, with voice and plane arrange-Up to this time no judgment can be formed of the

real state of musical composition in this country, for there is no regular publication of works of size and pretension; -there being little exception to mere sheetnusic dished-up for sale. Of this fact our musical journals seem not aware in their estimate of the condition of the art. Every species of composition, grand oneras, craterios, quartets, &c., has been composed this country, but how few have been published the flimsy catalogues of music published will attest There are now three American journals devoted to

music-two in New York, severally conducted by Mr. L. S. Willis and the Messrs. Mason; and one in Boston, by J. S. Dwight They all seem prosperous, and each has a special character. Mr. literature with artistic contributions and pieces of music from local composers of note. Mesers, Muson have excellent resumes of European art-news as one or the points of attraction. Mr. Dwight deals largely in the literature of music-essays on the higher aims of art. Of the latter class were a long series of translated articles of Mozert's Den Juan, extremely well written, though not indicating any profound acquaintance with the secrets of musical composition or its dramatic alliances, but useful in their earness tone, bating their

be a recessary element in much of arristic equally with religious devetiens,

MARINE AFFAIRS.

REPORTED LOSS OF THE SHIP JOHN STOART IN Figs. - A gentleman called at Tuz Tarseyz Office lest night and inquired if we had received any repor of the loss of the ship John Stuart, Capt, Chamba lain, of this port, by fire at sea. We could give his ro information on the subject. He represented his self as possessing an interest in her, and stated the he had heard a tumor of her loss at s P. M. D. vessel was cleared from this port fer San Franciscom the 4th of this month, by Jas. Smith & Son, size which time we think she has not been head from until the rumor last evening. As our Ship-News R. porter does not menflon the occurrence, we are incline to piace to reliance on the rumor.

THE STEAMER COMMONWEALTH. - This vessel is no being fitted with a new wasking-beam, and on San day next will resume her place on the Nerwich as Boston Line.

Loss or the Ship Whistlen,-The following la. ter from the master of the American ship Whistie gives an account of the lose of his verses on King Island, May 27, 1835:

Island, May 27, 1835:
On the 20th of May we sailed from Per Paille Heads, and on the noon of the 26th were only be miles from the port, when, considering the week as sickly state of my crew, I bore away for Torres Straig expecting to pass Cape Otway at 5 P. M., but having had a strong S. E. current, at 12:15 motinges may the land, but found we were so embayed as to be mable to clear the land on either tack. Throughout the night we had heavy gales, with very severe squaller, had, thunder and lightning. At 7 A. M. we straight the butts soon started, the ship filled and be is over to seaward. We then attempted to laint, and a over to seaward. We then attempted to lant, and a first book, although stove on the rocks, combied a crew to reach the shore. The second book, contains crew to reach the shore. The second heat, contains the captain's wife, chief rate and three me. Facas capsized, and with difficulty they were rewested from watery grave. The last coat, with the rest of the crew and the captain, then at empted the passact via a similar fate—being upset, and with the men vanturown apon the rocks. Wet and exhausted, we seemed think the men have recently established themselves up the island. As there is no communication with it the island. As there is no communication with a main land, and it was very appertain when a vemain land, and it was very insectain when a very would pass near enough to signalize with I took set of my crew and undertook the passage of 1 of mile h
my long boat, and providentially account lished its
30 hours. Immediately Mr. Tarieton, United State
Consul at Melbourne, and an interview with the Con-Consul at Meibourne, had an interview with the teaching la Secretary, and by the most energetic measure succeeded in chartering a steamer to be discatched at the reliar of the sufferers, so that they were a leasher to embark from the island before the fine weather which at that time prevailed, had coased. Danng to Winter months the west coast cannot be approached without great danger, and had not promound without great danger, and had not promound been taken it is uncertain when we should have received succer.

The names of these drowned were John Hense s'eward, of Philadelphia; Heary Kearney, chozen the United States, second mate of ship Flying Send. CHAS. B. BROWN, Master of late ship Wolatier.

Among the passengers by the Arrge are 11. I. Ha Commissioner of the Supreme Court, Victoria, Austra lia: C. J. Bertinetti, Charge d'Affaires and Consulfa Sardinia: Dr. W. S. Mayo and lady; and in de Greebriand, Bishop of Burlington, Vermont.

MILITARY.

RECEPTION OF MILITARY VISITORS. Company D, Independent Guard of Buffalo, as tached to the Seventy fourth Regiment N. Y. S. M. arrived in this City pesterday morning on a visit h their brothren in arms of News York. The Guard wa received at the landing of the Albany beat by Plant Company National Grays, Capt. Haynor, and site the usual interchange of samutations among the officers, escorted to their quarters, Chinton Hotel where they were left to rest from the fatigue their journey. In the afternoon the Grays, attended by a fine band, marched down Brondway and escorted the Guard to the Park, where both Comps nies forming a battation were reviewed by the May and Common Council. After this review the military proceeded to the Governor's room, where the visites were addressed briefly by the Mayor who, in the course of his remarks, highly comp imented then es their fine appearance, and paid a just trib ate to the Cit. which they represented. The strangers having spec a short time in examining the portraits in the Govern or's room, marched up Broadway to the Merser House and there partook o' an excellent collation, prepared

by their hosts the National Grave. Capt. Raynor, in a few remarks, extended a heart welcome to the strangers, referring to the pleasant re ception the Company he had the pleasure of our manding, had met with from the Guard, during a visit in Buffalo two years ago. He hoped the bood friendship which was comented at that time would

never be broken. Captain Bidwell briefly responded, returning thanks on behalf of his Company for the courtesy enterly by the Grays. The company then partook of to c cellent collation, at which speeches were made by several members of each corps.

In the evening the Guard, by special invitation of tended Parodi's concert.

The Buffalo Company are a fine-looking bedy a men, and appear to have been we'l trained in the school of the soldier." Their uniform is blue and gold trimmings, with the regulation cap. Theorices e as follows: Captain, D. D. Bidwell; Ist-Lieuter ant, G. W. Johnson; 2d Lieutenant, W. Pitt Steeman; 3d Lieutenant, J. H. Tilden.

To day the strangers will visit the public lastic

tions, escorted by the Grave.

THE TURF.

CESTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.-GREAT TROTTIME Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1855.-Match \$2,000, 200 mg heats, to wagons.

Total......5:124 This great trotting match for \$2,000, two mile book

to wagors, came off jesterday afternoon over the Centreville, which created considerable exolicate among the sporting community, as large size money were depending on the result. The record between the little wonder Flora Tempes and Lai Franklin. Previous to the start Flora was the verite at \$100 to \$00. J. McMann took Flora and, and Hiram Woo raff held the reins of Lad Franklin, which made her backers very coafided winning, as they thought McMann could and drive Flora Temple. The race shows that it is not the at the driver who wins, they must have the bed win the race.

Same day-Match \$200, mile hears, beet 1 in 5, in

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE PROBIBITORY LAW

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the tries the Probabit on Law and the enforcement of the sand was held in the Broonlyn Institute Washing west,

last night.
On motion, the Hon. Gao. Hill was applied President, and Mr Goo. C. The space, Secretar The call of the meeting was you stated, up remarks were made by the Preident.